

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1868.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 12.

HOT SHOT FOR BAKER

Army Officer Makes Bitter Attack on Secretary of War Baker.

CHARGED WITH FAVORING... I. W. W. AGITATORS

Sensational Speech Delivered at Kansas City. Charges Denied

Kansas City, March 21.—Perfection of a pacifist organization in such a clever manner that it has reached "the foundations of the most active department of the government—the war department" was charged in an address here today by Maj. Dick E. Foster, member of a courtmartial at Camp Funston, Kan., which tried 135 alleged conscientious objectors. He accused Secretary Baker with "intentionally or unintentionally aiding and assisting the Industrial Workers of the World, international Socialists and humanitarians in their program of blocking of the army by extending and perverting the acts of congress for the protection, comfort and solace of these obstructionists."

"In giving you this story of conscientious objectors I want to assure you I have no personal reason for doing so," Major Foster declared in his address, which he read.

"I, an American citizen, an ex-officer of the United States army, and as such feel that every American is entitled to know conditions which surrounded the induction into the army of the true conscientious objectors and the false obstructionist objectors which included Industrial Workers of the World, international Socialists, anarchists and slackers."

"I propose to show these elements of unrest have perfected an organization in such clever manner that they have reached the foundations of the most active department of the government—the war department."

Here the speaker brought his charge that the secretary of war has "given aid" to the objectors and then read paragraphs from what he declared were official orders providing that all those having "personal scruples against war" should be construed as "conscientious objectors."

"Let me impress on you what these secret orders mean," Major Foster continued. "It meant that every soldier in the United States army could have at any time gone to his commanding officer and upon stating that he was opposed to war, taken off his uniform and refused to do military service."

The officer related how objectors who were in the guard house awaiting trial would refuse to line up for mess, kicking and screaming. "The objectors set up a hunger strike," he said, "and rattled their mess kits for hours at a time and could not be stopped."

"In the midst of this condition," Major Foster went on, "we took from a conscientious objector a circular sent out by Upton Sinclair, Socialist leader, in which he reprinted a letter from Newton D. Baker, to the president of the United States, answering the president in regard to a complaint Sinclair had made of mistreatment of Socialists. That letter said:

"I think, however, he should be informed that we are now doing absolutely all that public opinion will stand in the interest of conscientious objectors and others whose views do not happen to coincide with those of a vast majority of their fellow countrymen."

"Mr. Baker was right. He was doing all that public opinion would stand in the interest of conscientious objectors and through his orders was doing more than public opinion would have stood had the true conditions been known."

Major Foster continued: "The objectors sentenced by the general courtmartial were sent to the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth, Kan., but the pacifist protection did not leave them. After serving four months of their sentences 160 of them were given their releases. The order of Secretary Baker was that they should be honorably restored to duty as soldiers and that they would be paid for the entire time they had spent in the guard house awaiting trial and the time spent in the disciplinary barracks. Immediately following their honorable restoration to duty, the order read that they should be discharged."

Major Foster declared he and other army officers had the highest regard for the religious objectors, whom, he said, had been found willing to perform any non-combatant tasks assigned them.

"I will give you the facts," Major Foster continued after reciting the accusation, "and you may draw your own conclusions as to whether he intentionally took the role of pacifist or unintentionally aided and abetted them by failing to realize the gravity of the situation."

"In making this accusation," Major Foster continued, "I base it entirely upon my personal knowledge of the treatment extended these obstructionists. This knowledge was gained from official war department order and communications and the personal knowledge of obstructionists gained while acting as one member of the general courtmartial of 1917."

SEA PLANES BEING MADE READY

Navy Department Preparing Three Airplanes of New Type For Trans-Atlantic Flight this Spring

ONLY ONE MAY BE STARTED HOWEVER

Secretary Roosevelt Says the Department Has No Lighter Than Air Ship Capable of Crossing the Ocean.

Washington, March 24.—Three seaplanes of a new type are being prepared for a trans-Atlantic flight to be undertaken by the navy shortly, it was said at the department today. No decision has been reached on the number of machines to start and it might be that only one will be sent. Acting Secretary Roosevelt said today that the department had no lighter than air machines capable of crossing the Atlantic. The statement was made in answer to reports that a big dirigible is being prepared for the flight.

War on Hungary

Czecho-Slovak Army Said to Have Been Sent Against Magyar Revolutionists

Copenhagen, March 24.—A Czecho-Slovak army has been sent against Hungary, according to an official report received in Vienna and forwarded here.

The dispatch says Ebert added that Germany cannot give up west Prussia and a part of upper Silesia.

major and captains before whom approximately 135 objectors came for trial.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the war department, of which the public knew nothing, he said but of which the obstructionists were well informed, as one process of "extending the provision of the congressional act to the advantage of the objectors."

"Local draft boards," Major Foster said, "had instructions to induct into military service and to send to army camps all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years."

"There was, however, an inner working of the military program. Objectors of all classes found protection awaiting in extensions of the act of congress by secret orders, and every man who expressed or showed any distinction toward military service found a well organized and well promulgated propaganda of the obstructionists awaiting that supported him. Bulletins and pamphlets from the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York were semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camp. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection."

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding generals of all National Army and National Guard cantonments and camps, the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States army imparting to the public their contents. Each confidential order or bulletin contained the closing paragraph:

"Under no circumstances should these instructions be communicated to the newspapers."

"Public opinion, no doubt was responsible for the secrecy of these instructions as they were of a nature which would have been revolting to the American public had they known the full facts."

"One of the first of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it reads:

"With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration."

"The number of objectors increased and numerous complaints on the peculiar condition went from army officers to Washington. A board of inquiry under the direct and personal supervision of the secretary of war resulted. The announced intention of the board was to discriminate between the true objectors and false objectors. The range of the board, however, was limited by a second secret order promulgated by Secretary Baker, December 19, 1917:

"The secretary of war directs that until further instructions on the subject are issued, personal scruples against war should be construed as constituting 'conscientious objectors' under the instructions contained in confidential letter from this office dated October 10, 1917."

"By that order every man who had any reason for objecting to military service, whether cowardice, humanitarianism, international socialism, belief in the principles of the I. W. W. or what not had to be permitted to violate all the military regulations and his violations had to be quietly ignored and the man treated with kindly consideration."

"One of the objectors wrote this letter while in the guardhouse: 'From what little news we get, we almost go crazy for joy when we

HUNS LOOK TO RUSSIA FOR HELP

Berlin Foreign Minister Sends Representative to Moscow to Lay Foundation for Closer Political Relations

ALLIANCE WITH BOLSHEVIKI AGAINST ALLIES

The World War May Not End With Decision of Peace Conference as Flare Up in Central Empires and Russia May be Beginning of World War of Classes.

Paris, March 24.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, has sent an under-secretary to Moscow to see the chiefs of the Soviet government and to furnish accurate report on situation, which will allow the foreign minister to study methods as to bringing about closer political and economic relations with the Russian Bolshevik government, says a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

Copenhagen, March 24.—Germany cannot and will not sign a peace treaty which involves the annexation of Danzig by Poland, President Ebert declared in a speech delivered Sunday, a Berlin dispatch says.

Charges of Major Branded as False

Counsel for National Civil Liberties Bureau Mentioned by Foster.

New York, March 21.—Charges of Maj. Dick E. Foster that the National Civil Liberties Bureau had circulated in a secret manner among drafted men arguments against military service were branded as false, "both as to the subject matter of our literature and the method of distribution" in a statement here today by Walter Nelles counsel for the organization.

"Our publications largely were reprints of the war department's regulations as to conscientious objectors and kindred subjects," said Mr. Nelles. "We furnished these tracts to any one interested, including the war department." He added, "and distribution was made through the mails from headquarters in New York. We had no branch offices and no agents in the vicinity of the cantonments. Most of our literature was sent out in response to requests for it received by mail from men who had heard of our organization, from friends, or through reading newspapers or periodicals."

Columbia, March 24.—Attorney General Wolfe in an opinion today expressed doubt that the act passed at the recent session of the legislature regulating the sale of tonics, bitters, etc. could be made to apply to flavoring extracts.

read or hear that the red flag is rapidly waving over more and more territory in Europe, for we know it means liberty in the fullest sense of the word for those downtrodden workers."

"That is the class of men the war department ordered us to treat with kindly courtesy, and we did so."

Major Foster dismissed the case of the sincere religious objectors, saying that for such men he had the highest respect.

Major Foster attended the first officers' training camp at Camp Funston and there received his commission as lieutenant. With the assignment of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood to Camp Funston, he was appointed chief of the department of training camp activities and amusements, and his elevation in rank came with his activity in that assignment. In private life he is a member of an architectural firm in Kansas City.

Major Foster was at his own request given a discharge from service at the time General Wood left Camp Funston for Chicago to take command of the Central Division.

Has "No Interest" In Foster Charges

Secretary of War Listens to only Two Hundred Words of Speech.

El Paso, March 21.—"Don't read me any more of that—I have no interest in it," Secretary Newton D. Baker declared emphatically tonight at close of his speech on the league of nations when shown the Associated Press report of Maj. Dick E. Foster's Kansas City address in which he charged the war secretary of "intentionally or unintentionally aiding and assisting the I. W. W. international Socialists and humanitarians in their program of blocking construction of the army."

After listening patiently while the first 200 words of the dispatch was read to him Secretary Baker stopped the reading in the middle of a sentence, brushed aside the report and insisted he had "no interest whatever" in the utterances of the ex-army officer.

HUNGARY TURNS TO BOLSHEVIKI

Government Overthrown and Soldiers and Workmen Councils Declare For Alliance With Soviets of Russia.

ANARCHIST ELEMENTS DECLARE WAR ON ENTENTE

Conquered Huns are Evidently Framing up a Plan to Escape Payment of Indemnities to be Demanded by Allies for Outrages Committed.

Budapest, March 22 (Havas)—The Hungarian cabinet, headed by Count Michael Karolyi, has resigned, leaving the government to the proletariat. This action was taken after Count Karolyi had communicated to the cabinet the entente note outlining the new boundary between Hungary and Roumania. After advising Colonel Viss, commander of the French troops of occupation, of the decision of the cabinet, Count Karolyi then resigned in his turn.

Copenhagen, March 23 (By the Associated Press)—The new Hungarian government has proclaimed solidarity with the Russian soviet government and an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia, according to a dispatch from Budapest dated Saturday.

A dispatch received from Budapest dated Saturday gives the proclamation of the new Hungarian government as follows: "The proletariat of Hungary from today has taken all power in its own hands. By the decision of the Paris conference to occupy Hungary, the provisioning of revolutionary Hungary becomes utterly impossible. Under these circumstances the sole means open for the Hungarian government is dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Legislative, executive and judicial authority will be exercised by a dictatorship of the workers, peasants and soldiers' councils. The revolutionary government council will begin forthwith work for the realization of communist socialism."

"The council decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transport lines, declares complete solidarity with the Russian soviet government and offers to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia."

Hungarian Decree Calls For Alliance

Paris, March 23 (Havas)—The proclamation of the new Hungarian government invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Roumania, Serbia, and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, land owners and dynasties. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris peace conference.

"They are requested to rally with the Moscow government and constitute a soviet republic and to resist, arms in hand, the imperialist conquerors."

The proclamation says the government will organize an army which will enforce the proletariat's dictates against Hungarian land owners and capitalists, the Roumanian aristocracy and the Czech bourgeoisie.

The document ends by urging each workman and peasant to work in order to produce or to enlist in the army.

Army of Russians On Way to Lemberg

Copenhagen, March 23 (By the Associated Press)—The new Hungarian soviet government intends to effect an alliance with the Russian Bolsheviks, according to a telegram which the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest Pesti-Naplo says he had received from that city.

According to this telegram three Russian envoys already in Budapest declare that a Russian army is now on a line from Brody to Stanislaw and is advancing on Lemberg, approximately 75 miles distant. This army, the telegram continues, is expected to arrive in Budapest within a fortnight.

In publishing the foregoing reports, the Tagblatt expresses great skepticism, comparing them to similar reports frequently spread throughout Germany.

Order Being Upheld

Copenhagen, March 23.—A dispatch from Budapest, dated Friday, said that at that time order was being maintained by the troops and the national guard. The revolutionary government, it was stated had issued a prohibition against the carrying of arms, making the penalty for disobedience five years of penal servitude and a fine of 50,000 kronen.

Other dispatches announce that order prevails in the country districts of Budapest.

Soldiers in Charge

Amsterdam, Saturday, Mar. 22 (By The Associated Press)—When the Hungarian cabinet, headed by Count Karolyi as provisional president, re-

BLAME ENTENTE FOR REVOLT

Hungarian Food Commissioner Issues Proclamation Explaining Reason For Alliance With Bolshevik

HAVE ASKED PROTECTION OF SOVIET TROOPS

Buda-Pest Reported to Have Been Calm Saturday, But with Business Suspended.

Basel, March 24.—Buda-Pest was calm Saturday, according to advices received here. Business was for the most part suspended, but the streets were animated and posters were displayed everywhere appealing to the people to continue work.

The food commissioner issued a proclamation saying, "As the result of the manner in which the entente have acted we have allied ourselves to the Soviet republic and placed ourselves under the protection of Soviet troops. We have advised them of our decision by airplane."

Nitrate Of Soda

Information For Government Soda Applicants. Department Ready To Ship April And May Orders of Soda

The Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture is now ready to ship out all government soda applied for to be shipped during the month of April, and in fact to ship all soda applied for during the month of May. Applicants should pay up and request soda shipped at least two weeks before it is needed for crops.

Hundreds of farmers in every county delayed paying for February soda until in March or late in February. Hence thousands of tons of soda requested in applications to be shipped during February had to be shipped with March orders of soda. This produced congestion in transportation circles and necessarily delayed shipping instructions in Washington. Many farmers are still behind in paying for soda ordered to be shipped during March. They had better see the County Agent, J. Frank Williams or the local federal nitrate distributor E. I. Reardon about their unpaid for soda without delay, any how before April the first or they may lose their allotment.

J. Frank Williams, County Agent.
E. I. Reardon, Federal Nitrate Distributor.

A letter received by Dr. S. H. Edmunds from the manager of the Redpath Chautauqua states that they have definitely completed the arrangements for the first part of the circuit and will open in Sumter on May 14th.

Berlin, March 24.—A special dispatch to the Freiheit announces the disarmament of the entente troops at Budapest. The report is unconfirmed, however, and appears to be questionable.

signed late in the week, the governing party comprising Socialists and communists, proclaimed martial law throughout the entire country, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

Under the title of "Hungarian Socialist Party," the Socialists and Communists have combined and will administer the country.

Karolyi Criticises Peace Conference

Copenhagen, March 23 (By the Associated Press)—The proclamation by Count Karolyi, announcing the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet, of which he was the head, after referring to the decision of the peace conference at Paris to occupy Hungarian territory, says, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

"The entente mission declared that it intends to regard the demarcation line as the political frontier. The aim of further occupation of the country is manifestly to make Hungary the jumping off ground and the region of operations against the Russian soviet army which is fighting on our frontier. The land evacuated by us, however, is to be the pay of the Czech troops by means of whom the Russian soviet army is to be overcome."

"As provisional president of the Hungarian people's republic, I turn against the Paris peace conference to the proletariat of the world for justice and support."

Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian provisional president, and his cabinet resigned the latter part of last week after many vicissitudes, including a reign of terror throughout the country on the part of plundering Bolshevik gangs. The disorders necessitated the occupation of the greater part of Hungary, with the exception of Budapest and the outlying districts by allied troops, according to reports.

The resignation of Count Karolyi followed his presentation to the cabinet of a note outlining the new boundary between Hungary and Roumania.

MONROE PLAN IN THE COVENANT

Amendment Not Necessary Says Mr. Gregory As It Might Be Cause of Dispute

AMERICAN PRINCIPLES FULLY DEFINED

Former Attorney General Says The Western Hemisphere Is Amply Protected By the League of Nations.

Paris, March 22, Saturday (By the Associated Press).—Thomas W. Gregory, former attorney general of the United States, who is advising the peace conference commission on the league of nations with reference to legal phases of proposed amendments to the covenant, takes the view that it is not necessary to introduce a specific amendment affirming the Monroe doctrine. He holds that the doctrine is sufficiently protected by the instrument as it stands, but as a matter of expediency he sees no objection to introducing a general provision which would safeguard the doctrine without specifically mentioning it, as a specific mention would introduce a controversy over the specific wants of various States.

Such a proviso has been drawn, but it is not yet known whether its incorporation in the covenant will be urged. It affirms in substance that coercive measures of the united powers as provided by the covenant shall not operate against nations of the Western Hemisphere unless the United States and other Western countries shall approve. It is held this would give the United States and the Western republics the final word on applying collective force against nations on that hemisphere and this in effect reaffirms the Monroe doctrine.

Going beyond this general deliberation, in the view of Mr. Gregory and other league experts, would introduce wide controversy on an interpretation of the meaning of the Monroe doctrine. It is expected that discussion of this and other amendments will be continued several days before a final decision is reached.

Letter To County Auditors

Columbia, March 23.—That the South Carolina tax commission will soon be able to supply county auditors with the names of automobile owners together with the amount at which each automobile should be assessed is the substance of a letter which the commission is sending out to auditors over the State. The commission will also assess and equalize for taxation all mercantile property and stocks of goods and lumber plants.

The letter which is being sent to county auditors follows:

"It is the purpose of this commission to specially assess and equalize for taxation during this year all mercantile property and stocks of goods, lumber plants and all automobiles. Due to the fact that the commission did not know what appropriation it would have to carry on its work until after the adjournment of the legislature, we have been delayed in considering the above classes of property for taxation."

"We are sending this letter in order that you may not be put to the inconvenience of putting the above classes of property upon your books, and perhaps having to change the same after the work of the commission in relation thereto is finished."

"We hope to be able within a short while to furnish you with a list of the owners of all automobiles in your county and the amount at which each automobile should be assessed. We also expect to furnish you similar information with regard to stocks of merchandise, but the promptness with which this will be furnished will depend entirely upon whether the commission easily obtains the necessary information or whether dilatory or obstructive tactics are met with. We think, however, that the merchants will cooperate with the commission when they understand that it is the purpose to put all merchants in the State upon the same basis for taxation."

"There are not a great many lumber plants in the State and we hope to be able to dispose of them in a shorter while than will be necessary in the case of mercantile stocks."

Cairo, March 24.—There were renewed attacks on communications here yesterday, together with some demonstrations throughout the city.

Washington, March 24.—The financial stringency of the war risk insurance bureau was relieved today by a message from President Wilson saying he had made an allotment from his emergency war fund to pay expenses of the bureau until congress appropriates it at the next session.

Rome, March 24.—Cardinal Casazza, bishop of Frascati and librarian of the Holy Roman Church, died here last night.

Paris, March 24.—Premier Clemenceau had a long conference with Foreign Minister Pichon yesterday on the Hungarian situation, which will come before the supreme council this morning when immediate steps will be taken, according to the Echo de Paris.